

Book Reviews

than their dedication to Emile Noël, as a long-time Executive Secretary of the EEC Commission and later head of the European University Institute in Florence, one of the grand *maîtres* of European integration. Taken together, however, the fourteen contributions, whose authors all crossed Noël's path at some point in their career, seem like a cubist picture of European Community politics since the 1950s. In a way, they provide a full picture, but one whose parts do not form a coherent, frictionless whole. Out of this grows the particular strength of the book. Even the long-term EC observer will have gained many new and thought-provoking insights on the theory and practice of European integration after having read *The Construction of Europe*, including the essays by Werner Abelshauser and Richard Griffiths on the importance of the political considerations for a closer cooperation within Western Europe in the 1950s; the discussion by Stephen Martin and Andrew Evan as well as by Stuart Holland of the role of the structural funds for regional and social cohesion in the Community; the accounts by Renaud Dehousse and Giandomenico Majone, Roger Morgan and Thomas Christiansen, Jean Blondel, and Domenico Mario Nuti of the institutional and structural challenges which the EC has encountered since the Single European Act; the application of a game-theoretic model by Louis Philips for assessing the Commission's competition policy in respect to instances of price parallelism; and, last but not least, the overviews presented by Jürgen Schwarze, Francis Snyder and Yota Kravaritou on various aspects of European law. The volume is complemented by two brief reviews of Noël's achievements in his functions as Executive Secretary of the Commission and Director of the European University Institute by Klaus Meyer and Marcello Buzonetti.

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Delbrück, Jost (ed.), *Allocation of Law Enforcement Authority in the International System. Proceedings of an International Symposium of the Kiel Institute of Interna-*

tional Law. March 23-25, 1994. Berlin: Duncker & Humblot, 1995. Pp. 198.

The very topic of this Kiel Symposium presupposes a 'from the top to the bottom' view of international law – a centralized international law distributing enforcement competences rather than a weak international order built by consensual arrangements and customs. In such a view of the international system, the United Nations embodies the 'organized world community'. The contributions to this volume accordingly focus on the law of the UN Charter, its 'allocation' of competences among the Security Council (Chapter VII), 'regional arrangements' (Chapter VIII) and collective self-defence (Art. 51). Professor Paul Szasz advocates a strong Security Council, without the limiting effects of checks and balances being imposed by a body such as an International Court of Justice reviewing its decisions. Professor Fred Morrison sees regional organizations as 'significant actors', but supports the Security Council remaining in charge of military interventions. In contrast, Professor Klaus Dicke believes in the larger capacities of regional organizations. In a thoughtful article, Professor Torsten Stein analyses the role of the state in such a system as being between an agent of the system as decentralized law enforcer and a self-interested defender of individual interests. Professor Delbrück argues – in a way which he himself refers to as reaching 'the borderline between sober analysis and "imaginative daydreaming"' – that 'global threats to the survival of "Space Ship Earth"' were transforming international law into 'World Internal Law (*Weltinnenrecht*)'. Not surprisingly, not all of the participants at the Symposium, especially those from the United States, shared his optimism. As Professor Mary Ellen O'Connell put it: '[T]he ability or the chance of having a truly progressive, community-oriented response to violations of the most important rule of international law, Article 2 (4) of the UN Charter, has not changed as much for states as might have been, at one time, hoped.'

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